THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1888. WASHINGTON OFFICE_513 Fourteenth St. P.S. HEATH. Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. WEEKLY.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 449

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. CHICAGO-Palmer House

CINCINNATI-J. P. Havrley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot

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TWELVE PAGES

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The Sunday Journal has double the circuation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents.

PROPOSED SCHOOL REFORMS Two contributors to the Atlantic Monthly for August, of which brief mention has already been mide, deserve more extended notice. Both are on educational topics. One s a plea by Horace E. Scudder for a bett class of reading books in the public schools The compilers of the books now in use have, he says very truly, come to disregard high literary standards, and have made the selections solely with a view to their merit as exercises in elocution and as vehicles for knowledge. These purposes are commendable in their way, but the writer argues that it is un-Lecessary to confine a child to commonplaces merely to teach facts perhaps non-essential, and that it is wrong to keep him in ignorance of the best literature until he takes it up as study in the advanced grades. "When the chi'dren of a nation," he says, "are taken at the age of five or six and kept eight or te years at school, and this schooling become the great feature of their life, dominating their activity and determining the character of their thought, it is natural that books should be largely that the quality the audience should be largely affected by the kind of speech which is addressed to it. If, according to the common practice in our schools, the child were reading over and over, and over again, the great literature which he would never to , in place of the little literature which he will never remember, how immeasurable would be the difference in the furnishing of his mind." Mr. Scudder urges the appropriation of the works of the greatest American authors for this purpose - not in the fragmentary form in which text books are now made, but in a stape complete enough to familiarize the youth with the "classics" of their own country. He is convinced that a familiarity with Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper,

Bryant, Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow and

Whittier will not breed a narrow American-

ism, but will be a sure way to bring about an

acquaintance with the best English literature.

The other article, by President Eliot, of

Harvard College, discusses the possibility of

chortening, and at the same time enriching

school courses. The writer has been made to

see the necessity of this through observing the increasing demands of professional education and the fact that the college graduate is compelled to spend from two to four years in additional study to fit himself for one of the learned professions, and can hardly begin years o'd. This condition is so unreasonable. pecially in this new country, that, as the writer says, a remedy is urgently demanded. The trouble, he this ke, does not lie in the college course nor altogether in the preparatory schools, but rather in the primary grades. The age of admission to college should be reduced, not by lowering the educational requirements, but by fitting the youth to enter at an earlier age. The writer then makes some suggestions as to how this may be done, and as a practical illustration points to the French schools. With all the vaunted superiority of American public schools it will surprise the average reader to be told that the French boy has the opportunity to make a much greater attainment by the time he is eighteen than the American boy can make in the best schools of this country by the time he is nineteen. This difference does not come from a forcing process in France, but from an improved programme. The French boy is introduced early to interesting yet serious subjects. He begins the study of history, for instance, at eight years of age, and being in the form of biography it is attractive to him. He devotes just one-third the time to arithmetic that the American gives, and yet for practical purposes is quite as skillful with numbers as the Americans. He gets at early and a study of his native litpreponderant from the That a similar arrangement of programmes can be accomplished at once in the schools of this country President Eliot does not believe; but he points out some steps which will lead gradually to the improvement desired. One of these consists in mising the quality of instruction by securing better teachers; another in revising the school course little by little, and whenever it may seem to need it most. While treating of this point he says of the complaint of over-pressure that it is probably not work which causes over-fatigue so much as lack of inter-

est and lack of conscious progress. He atto

securacy which is not profitable when se-

and examinations, and the air

cured. What he says on this head might well be read with advantage by every teacher in the land, but particularly by those educators who measure educational progress by the percentage of questions answered on review examinations.

Because American schools are good and have done a great work, it does not follow that they cannot be better. When educators of such broad views and wide experience as those quoted point out defects in the system, it behooves those to give heed who have it in their power to apply a remedy,

CAMPAIGN SONGS. Campaign entinusiasm mainifests itself in a

variety of ways. Some men give utterance to their overflowing emotions in cheers, and shouts, and other vocal demonstrations. If they live in Indianapolis, horns serve to convey their joy to the knowledge of the world. Some men find satisfaction in street parades. some in the wearing of badges typical of their sentiments, some in vociferous "argument," some in grotesque antics. To others, and these not a few, all such methods of expression are inadequate. Only through verse and rhyme can they properly rejoice. Men who never wrote a couplet in their lives will, with politics for inspiration, drop into poetry with far greater ease than did Mr. Wegg. To be sure, it is campaign poetry; but why speak lightly of it for this reason? Poetry is defined as the language of deep feeling and exalted sentiments, and may not a man feel deeply and his thoughts soar to lofty heights in contemplation of his country or of the political party which represents to him the principles that make his country great? It is true that the verses when written do not invariably fill the reader with the same enthusiasm that animated the author, but this to be the case with any poetry. Even love poems not infrequenty excite hilarity rather than a responsive sympathy, but this affords no reason for the abandonment of the delightful and inviting theme. If patriotic enthusiasm burns to express itself in verse, it should not be hindered. Apparently it is not hindered, if the quantities with which the Journal is favored may serve as an indication. But few of these effusions. as the readers know, find their way into type;

innumerable efforts not less meritorious are

The most remarkable feature of this liter-

"unavailable for lack of space."

ary outburst is that it is not confined to a limited region, but is spread over a large portion of the United States. Not a city daily of one political party but prints more or less original campaign verse; not a weekly, from the most remote cross-roads, but contains similar contributions. If the unused offerings everywhere bear the same proportion to those printed as in this locality, the total quantity produced is simply enormous and beyond computation. It is to be noticed, too, that this profusion-would it be too much to call it an epidemic of verse?—is not common to all campaigns. No popular presidential candidate ever came before the people who did not serve some rhymesters as a congenial subject for their pens; but it is the popular candidate who represents a great principle who is the inspiration for the many. Campaign after campaign may go by, and with all the other manifestations of interest and enthusiasm, lack the "catching" rhymes, and, above all, the stirring songs that prove so effective when they are produced. The spontaneity of rhyme this year, among the members of one party, is surely significant of a feeling that presages victory. The public life and the private character of the one candidate satisfy the highest requirements; the issues which he represents appeal to the personal interests and the patriotism of all citizens who look at them fairly and squarely. All these elements combine to create a fervid enthusiasm which can only find expression in pæans of rejoic-

ing. The sougs may not meet an exacting poetical standard, but as opposed to dul silence or the spiritless borrowed music of the opposition, they are to be regarded with great favor. The campaign verse-writer is a great institution in this Harrison year, and bids fair to enact a part as important as did the songsters of 1840.

OHICAGO'S LATEST ACQUISITION.

The best society of Chicago has received an important addition in the arrival of a lady whose ancestry dates further back than that of the oldest families. In fact, to use the language of stock-breeders, her certified pedigree reaches far beyond the Christian era. The lady is an Egyptian mummy. Her coming to this country is a case of assisted immi gration. She is one of a pair of mummies presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the Hon. S. S. Cox, late minister to Turkey. Now while a mummy is an interesting thing to read or write about it is an embarrassing thing to have in one's possession. It cannot be used for a mantel ornament, a hat-rack, or anything of that kind. It is too large to go in a book-case, and would not look well on a center-table. There is hardly anything in the way of personal property more undesirable than a mummy, except two mummies. When Mr. Cox received his two mummies from the Khedive he was embarrassed with riches. It would not do to burn or drown them, as that would be impolite to the Khe dive, and, perhaps, sacrilege besides. He had no museum of his own nor had any of his friends. He might have given them to a saloon-keeper to mount behind the bar as an advertisement, but that would hardly have been treating the Khedive right. So he presented one to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and the other to a museum at Chicago. As the history of Chicago dates back less than half a century, everything older than that is regarded with veneration. This accounts for the extraordinary reverence paid to old age in that city. As even the youngest mum-I mies are considerably more than three score and ten years old, they are regarded there with great veneration. This one, as already indicated, is a female mummy, and on her arrival in Chicago she was enveloped in what looked liked chamois skin. It was really the linen with which the ancient Egyptians bandaged their dead after the process of embalming had been completed. It was not a stylish dress, but very useful. The Chicago

and have located her in the twenty-second dynasty. This is calculated to give her good introduction in society. A learned pro fessor who presided at her reception and unrolling, and who, though not a mummy himself, has made a study of the subject,

"I am not enough of an authority in Egypt

ology to decipher at once the hieroglyphic in criptions on the coffin, but I am reasonably certain that Tothmea was a priestess, though of low rank. The larger marks on the coffin indicate that she was dedicated to the service of Isis, the Egyptian Venus. At the feet are the figures of two jackals, who were supposed to guard the dead. The central inscription gives her station in life, but not her name, an homage to Isis and a quotation from the ancient Egptian ritual for the dead. This quotation is found on nearly all, if not all, offins, and with the phrase 'To the several times repeated, ded a line or two suggesting the appearance of the soul before the Almighty to be weighed in the balance for the determination of its future state. I shall de cipher the inscription as soon as possible and send it to the museum. One of the signs by which we place Tothmea in the twenty-secon lynasty is the style of embaining. After the nineteenth dynasty the Egyptians became careless in their treatment of the dead, built cheaper coffins and used cheaper material for njecting. The coffin here is poor, and the embalming was badiv done. If Tothmea was not a priestess, she was the daughter of wellto-do but not rich people."

We gather from this that Tothmea was priestess, was the daughter of well-to-do people, and that the hieroglyphic inscription on her coffin means "Go West." All this ough to make her popular in Chicago, at least until they can get a mummy of higher rank.

GENERAL HARRISON made an unanswerable argument for protection when he said the gates of Castle Garden swing inward They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. That tells the whole story. Emigrants do not leave their homes to come to a country where their condition is not to be benefited. They come and their numbers increase as if the Democratic cry of "cruel taxation, the confiscation of the workingmen's wages by an iniquitous tariff," were only a stronger invitation to come. Oscar and Hans, Jean, and Mike, and Andrew know what they are about and they prefer our cruel taxation and ou tariff confiscation to anything they have a home. There is nothing makes a free-trader madder than to ask him if he ever knew as immigrant to refuse to come to this country because it had a tariff. When the gates Castle Garden begin to swing outward thousands of American emigrants, as they now swing in ward to those seeking our shores, it will be time to talk about adopting a new

MINOR MENTION.

A CHICAGO paper which has been exposing the hardships and perils of city shop girls, prints a note from a correspondent at Eagle Rock Idaho, who says:

"Horace Greeley's advice to young men inst as well adapted to young women now. Of course, I've nothing to say of those who prefer to eke out life in a city shop rather than do honest house work at \$3 or \$4 per week and good board besides. The little towns in the Rocky mountains will still welcome a few thouand, if properly distributed, pay them good wages, and guarantee husbands for most of

This is first-rate advice, but is not likely to followed. There is abundance of room and loud demand in the far West for intelligent, in dustrious capable girls. As this correspondent says, thousands of such could find good places. earn big wages and, if they wanted to marry, have their choice and pick of a hundred brave. manly, strong-armed fellows, who would give them good homes, and maybe some day a fine mansion to live in. But the trouble is, shop girls like shop boys, prefer the city, with its numerous attractions, its dissipating pleasures and superficial delights, notwithstanding the hard work, poor pay and hopeless future that awaits them there. All American cities are over-crowded with persons of both sexes who would do infinitely better and be infinitely has pier on farms or in the far West, but they cling to the cities as moths flutter round a light which dazzles only to destroy them.

MR. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, editor of the Century, is quoted as saying that it is absurd to suppose magazine editors have any prejudice against beginners or unknown writters. As matter of fact, he says, they are continually on the lookout for a piece of good work from any source. As an illustration of this Mr. Gilder relates the case of a young woman, a teacher in a Massachusetts school, who began sending verses to the Century. They were very good but none came up to the very high poetical standard which the Century says it has, and all were returned as "unavailable"-all but one. At last, after a period which Mr. Gilder does not name, the writer probably by this time no longer a young woman, sent some verses which met with approval. They were accepted and a check sent for payment which was immediately returned with the information that the author had died immediately after writing the poem. Mr. Gilder's evident intention in relating this story was to encourage young writers with the assurance that it is never too late to get into the Century; but it is a question if it does not prove a greater warning than encouragement. Comparatively few persons are willing to die for the sake of embalming their verses in that receptacle of poetical all-sorts and if it is only the "swansong" that can secure admission the contributors are likely to lose heart.

In the work entitled "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." issued by the Century Company. some observations by Mr. George O. Seilheimer on the historical basis of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie" are calculated to cast a damper on the admirers of the poem, for he asserts that the alleged heroine, though doubtless a very patriotic and venerable old lady, never waved a flag out of the window at Jackson's men, or was the subject of any order from Stonewall himself. What she really did was to wave a flag from the porch of her house when Burnside's men were marching through Frederick. It may, however, be some comfort to the disillusionized to know that Mr. Whittier himself, writing in 1880, and with all the distinctive evidence presumably before him. said of the story on which he founded his poem: "I had no reason to doubt its accuracy then, and I am still constrained to believe that it had foundation in fact. If I though otherwise 1 should not hesitate to repress it." It is possible that Mr. Whittier's information in regard to the incident may be quite as good as Mr. Seilheimer's, whose name, by the way, is no particular guaranty of historic accuracy.

THE trousers of American bishops forms a topic for the sage discussion of London papers. These gentlemen, a number of whom are now in England, do not conform to the custom of English bishops and appear in knee-breeches and silk stockings at dinners and other festive occasions, but clothe their limbs in the very respectable pantaloons that they wear at home and which differ in no noticeable way from those worn by gentlemen who are not prelates. The question raised in the discussion is whether the influence of the London bishops on the visiting brethren scientists have named the mummy Tothmes, I will be sufficiently great to lead them to adopt !

the distinguishing costume when they go home, or whether the English dignitaries will, as the Pall Mall Gazette disrespectfully observes, cease to make guys of themselves and return to the simplicity of long black tronsers. Whatever may be the result of example upon the English ecclesiastics it can hardly be supposed that the dignified American bishops will array thomselves in a style of dress now used here as the distinctive costume of bicyclists and base-ball players. Even the desire to display shapely calves

will nardly lead them to it. Ir would seem that drinking ice-water is an acquired taste. An English syndicate, thinking there would be a great speculation in the manufacture of artificial ice in Brazil, constructed the necessary works, but found that the natives would not touch ice-water. Then, to tempt their palates by creating an appetite for it by constant use the company placed free tanks of ice-water upon the street corners of the cities. It was a novel plan, and the fruits of the investment are being borne. The use of ice-water is increasing, but it is not yet a universal beverage. The fact is water fresh from the well is cold enough to drink and more wholesome than ice-water. The latter tickles the palate and is pleasant to drink, but if used to excess is injurious. In most tropical countries the people have simple means of cooling water by evaporation and where ice-water is unknown it is not de-

WHAT is said to be the fastest long-distance railroad trip on record was made, a few days ago, by a lady of Bethlehem. Pa. The lady is the wife of Mr. G. B. Markle, a local coal operator and millionaire of that place. On Wednesday, Aug. 8, she was in Portland, Ore., where she received a telegram that her husband was dangerously ill. She engaged a special train over the Northern Pacific railroad, and left Portland at noon on Wednesday. At Chicago she boarded the limited express, and on reaching Philadelphia took the directors' car of the Lebigh Valley railroad, which was waiting for her. By this she was carried over that road and the North Pennsylvania to Bethlehem, arriving home at 6:25 Saturday evening. The distance traveled was over 3,000 miles, and the time occupied eightyfour hours. It took an American woman to do

A NEW industry has been started in New York iron from old tin cans and other waste sheet metal. The process is simple. The tin cans are first heated in an oven raised to a temperature of about 1,000 degrees, which melts off the tip and lead. The sheet iron which remains is passed first under rubber-coated rollers and then under chilled iron rollers, which leaves the sheets smooth and flat. After annealing and trimming they are ready for shipment. The tin and lead which is melted from the cans is run into bars and is also placed upon the market. All the raw material used is waste but the sheet ron turned out is said to be of good quality. It is used for buttons, tags, and objects of a like

A COMMERCIAL traveler representing an Eastern house says: "The commercial travelers are about all Republicans this year. It is a pretty difficult thing to find a 'drummer' this year who is for Cleveland. You see they are rather shrewd men, as a class, who know pretty well which side their bread is buttered on. They know that if anything like the Mills bill becomes a law, and free-trade or anything resembling it is forced upon the country, we should in a short time be flooded with representatives of English houses, and their occupations would soon b gone. The same feeling prevails also to a great extent among the whole people. The majority of the men I have business with are for Harrison and protection."

THE Journal feels it is doing a public service in advising every body to visit the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, for while, in one sense, it is a private business enterprise, in another, it is a public object-lesson of history and patriotism. In an artistic sense it is one of the finest works of the kind in the world, and its remarkable realism and general fidelity to the actualities of war makes it a source of increasing interest to all. It is not only conducive to the study of history, but it is history itself, showing how battles are fought and won, and by what heroic efforts and sacrifices the government has been preserved

REPORTS covering most of the apple-growing States indicate that the crop is, on the whole considerably less than "even-year" productions two years ago, owing to drought in some sections, cold weather at the time of blooming, and pre mature dropping of the fruit. There will be enough to go around, however, with a whole apple for every dumpling.

THE foundation for the soldiers' monument a great attraction to strangers visiting the city Its extent, solidity and massiveness are source of surprise. As the work progresses will become more and more interesting, and the finished monument will be one of the most attractive works of art in the country.

SOUTHERN people object to the poem "Skeridan's Ride" because of the word "traitor" in it. And yet Sheridan took that ride to help save his country from traitors. The facts of history cannot be suppressed even to make poetry pop-

Do red, white and blue parasols grow in Illinois? The variety sported by the Bloomington lelegation yesterday was the gayest of the sea-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Where is there an inebriate asylum, and on what and whose application are patients taken there? By friends, or whom?

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13. The Inebriate asylum at Binghamton, N. Y. s the oldest establishment of the kind in the country. It is a State institution. There is also an inebriate home in Fort Hamilton, Kings county, New York. An institution of the kind in Chicago is called the "Washingtonian Home." The rules for admission of patients differ. Private patients are usually received upon application of friends or by their own request. Address

fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals I have been told that the State chemist would analyze a sample of soil sent to him and tell what commercial fertilizer is best suited for the different crops, and that he would do so free of charge to the individual sending samples. that the case, and will you give his address?

the superintendents for information.

PLEASANT, Ind., Aug. 15. A sample sent to Maurice Thompson, State Geologist, Indianapolis, will be analyzed free of

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

Ir is claimed that California will produce 1,-500,000 boxes of raisins this year, against 800,000 last year, and 300,000 three years ago. KATE FIELD is to deliver a series of lecturer in the East upon California wines. She looks upon the cheap native wines as a great temper-

GEORGE KENNAN, author of the Century articles on Siberia and the Russian exile system, is spending the summer at Dennysville, Me., with his wife and sister.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is reported be losing health and strength rapidly, being now hardly able to walk out of doors. She is at Sag Harbor with her son, the Rev. Charles E

FRENCHMEN of to-day are about to erect a splendid national monument to Mirabeau-that very Comte de Mirabeau whose boxes their progenitors disinterred as the carcass of an aristocrat unworthy of republican burial. The legend it is to bear has not been selected, but it s hardly likely to be his reply to Sieves: "Frenchmen are three months squabbling about stllables, and only take a single night to overturn the whole venerable structure of the mon-

archy;" nor his indignant outburst in the National Assembly: "I did not require to be reminded that there are only a few steps between the capitol and the Tarpeian rock."

SURIBNER for September will contain a paper by ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch entitled "Memories of Some Contemporaries." Beecher, Chase, Lincoln, Fessenden and Arthur are among the men to whom interesting references

WORD comes of the death of Mr. Stronach, who was the manager of the City of Glasgow Bank, which failed a few years ago with losses of more than \$33,500,000. He was sent to jail for a year and a half for falsifying balancesheets, and ever since lived in obscutity, a thoroughly broken man. Ar the recent L. L. A. examination of the

University of St. Andrew's, 553 women entered for examination at twenty-four different centers. Taking a joint view of all the subjects in which candidates entered, passes were obtained in 642 instances and honors in 156. The subjects most affected were English, "Education" and French. MR. CONINGSBY DISRAELL, who is still at Oxford, has a strong physical resemblance to his illustrious uncle. He is an enthusiastic musician, and talks of devoting his life to studying

the "language universal." His political ideas

are probably not yet fully formed; but he often startles his friends with strongly radical, almost socialistic, utterances. A Most important social reform has been started at the South. It comes from Mississippi It is a rebellion against mutual kissing by women. The apostle of this new gospel is one Mrs. or Miss Georgia Woodson, who commences her appeal to her country women with the impassioned words: "Friends, Americans, country-

women, arise to the rescue!" THE King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing, but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slight y built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big

Rose ELIZABETH CLEVELAND is spending the summer at Holland Patent, N. Y. She has been much annoyed by the appearance of a book on etiquette purporting to be from her pen and containing her photograph. The fact is that Miss Cleveland has had nothing to do with the book, and never heard of it until she saw it in print She has vainly tried to prevent its circulation. QUEEN VICTORIA does not like Canon Liddon,

brown beard touched with gray.

the most eloquent of English preachers. Once he preached before her and constantly addressed her as "Madam" in his sermon. Massillon, it will be remembered, used to address Louis XIV as "Sir" from the pulpit. But Victoria objected to being called "Madam" even by so big a gun as a Canon, and Liddon is not a bishop, owing

THE late M. Duclere, who was a Senator and for a time Prime Minister of France, was in boyhood a "printer's devil" in a newspaper office. He worked his way up until he became one of the leading editorial writers in France. Then he entered political life under the patronage of M. Garnier Pages, the elder. During the second empire he retired to private life and amassed a fine fortune by "promoting" companies.

THE Earl of Buckinghamshire, who, by the way, must not be confounded with the Duke of Buckingham, was a \$15-a-month farm laborer in this country some seven years ago. He was then Lord Hobart, and so absolutely impecu-nious that he preferred to sink his rank and seek his living in this country than live in genteel poverty in his own. His recent marriage, however, with a very wealthy girl has completely restored the fortunes of his house.

Anorher royal baby has come to add joy t the hearts of Europeans. Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, is the father of a boy just two days old. But whatever may be the growth in popu lation among the royalties of Europe, there is one family stands pre-eminent in what may be called the industry of regal paternity. The name of Battenberg will go down to posterity as the greatest among all those connected with royal babies. The Battenberg babies are to Europe what rabbits are to New Zealand.

A PEER who had always ordered his coats through his valet stepped into his tailor's on Piccadilly to order one himself. When he gave the address, the tailor, supposing him to be s new valet, slipped a little packet into his hand with "Here's your commission, and it's you own fault if you don't earn more. Just you take this brush, and give the old man's clothes a good wipe down with it every morning. He doesn't wear half as many coats as he should." It was s steel-wire brush. The peer took the money and his custom with him.

AT the Coleman House hop, Asbury Park, the other night, a pretty girl created considerable attention by the jewels on her bare arms Small gold crescents, set with rubies and diamonds, were implanted at regular intervals from the wrist to the shoulders on the bare skin. No visible chain or elastic held the ornaments in place, and they looked as if they had been pasted there. This barbaris decoration is said to be a new importation from Paris, but it is not likely to be ever very much in vogue among people of limited means.

On March 13, 1888, N. Kate Gentry filed Washington an application for a patent on remedial cosmetic." She failed to get her patent because she parted her name in the middle. The examiners held that the signature was defective, as she had falled to write her Christian name in full. On appeal the Commissioner sustained this opinion. The law recognizes but one name—the first one—and unless that is given in full the signature becomes worthless from legal stand-point. N. Kate Gentry will have the sympathy of the public. Red tape does look so

A BEAUTIFUL window in memory of the late Secretary Frelinghuysen is being put in the lorth Reformed Church at Newark by his fam-The design is an "angel choir." The central figure is of peacock blue in various shades and has an open book of a luminous color before it. The glass is luminous and the effect of the light shining through it is soft and beautiful. Exquisite effects in mosiac surround the figures. and, although the lower portion of the mosiac is of a russet olive effect, the upper part is of soft, light strawberry color. The cost of the window will be about \$2,000.

A TAHLEQUAH correspondent recalls that Mrs. Sheridan is partly of Cherokee blood. "Her father, General Rucker, then Lieutenant Rucker, while stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee na tion, married a Miss Coody, whose mother was a daughter of a sister of the Cherokee chief, John Ross, who ruled over the nation for a period of forty years. The establishment of this Cherokee right by blood, which is required of all Chero-kees who have severed their connection with the nation beyond a year, would entitle Mrs. Sheri dan to one 18-1000 undivided share in 14,000,000 acres of land, and a like share in \$3,000,000 of funds held in trust by the United States, on which an annual interest of \$140,000 is paid to

MR. GLADSTONE'S manner while reading the lessons in Hawarden Church, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is characteristic. Holding himself erect, he gives torth his lines in a clear and penetrating voice, every word being easily heard and grasped. With his right hand he follows the lines down the Bible as he reads them, while with the left he clutches the high candlestick beside him for support. When Mr. Gladstone is expected to read the lessons a full congregation may be relied upon. Some very extraordinary scenes have been witnessed during service at Hawarden Church. Members of the congregation have come out of their pews, and stood in the aisle to look at the great orator while he has been reading, and others have been actually so moved by his impressive rendering that they stood on their seats in the new and stared wildly at him.

MR. GLADSTONE'S study at Hawarden Castle is rather curiously arranged. The walls are covered with books, and volumes are also massed in large shelves jutting out from the walls into the room. Between each partition of books there is room to walk; thus the saving of space in arranging the library in this manner is enormous. The stock of books, perhaps, exceeds 15,000 volumes, and notwithstanding this arge number Mr. Gladstone has little difficulty in placing his hand on any volume that he may require. There are three writing desks in the room; one is chiefly reserved for correspondence of a political nature and another is used by Mrs. Gladstone. Looking out of the study window the flower beds facing the castle present a picturesque appearance, while the heavily wooded grounds beyond stand out in bold relief

and form a massive green background. Those who attended the hop at one of the nummer resorts the other evening were startled by the appearance of a Philadelphia lady in a ecollete costume of pale heliotrope silk. It was not the dress that startled the assembly, but the young lady's back, which, like the heroine's in the others narrowly escaped with their lives. "Mr. Messon's Will," seemed to be tattooed. An Kline and his posse ran away. The body of Col. intricate pattern in bright pink was outlined on Gorsuch was finally rescued from the negroes

the ivory skin of the fair Philadelphian. Other oung ladies in the room cast envious eyes at the wearer of this fashionable treak, and much curiosity was felt to know whether the figures were tattooed or hand-painted. The secret of this cuticle decoration was simply this: The lady had been sitting half the afternoon in the sun, clad in an airy muslin waist, with an openworked neck. The sun shining through the holes had imprinted the pattern in pink on the skin as carefully and accurately as if it had been done by hand.

A TRIOLET. They entered the train With no thought of disaster, 'Twas a tunnel in Maine-They entered the train, And the transfer was plain Of a bit of court-plaster.

They entered the train

With no thought of disaster! THE POET IN NEW JERSEY.

He presented his bill, And I could not evade it; In valley, on hill, He presented his bill,
With stinging ill-will;
And with blood, sir, I paid it.
He presented his bill,
And I could not evade it.

A PLAIN TARIFF LESSON. Some Reasons Why a Poor Man Should Vote

for Protection. New York Mail and Express. met a rich man in Philadelphia the other day. He owned a good many bonds and mortgages. His revenue was large, and he was not compelled to labor. In politics he always votes for the party that helps him most. He is frank and honest. When I asked this rich man what he thought about reducing the tariff he said: "When I was a poor man, laboring by the day, was for protection, because it made my wages

you frankly that I don't want labor protected. I don't want high-priced labor. "Then you are for free trade now?" I said. "Yes, I am. Protection is all right for the aboring man, but I don't want it myself." "Can you give me special reasons why a rich

high. Now I am rich. I don't labor, and I tell

nan does not want protection?" I asked. "Certainly," he said. "If we had free trade, wages would go down and I would not have to pay such high wages to my servants. With free trade I could get good house-girls for two dollars a week. In England, where they have free trade, i can get a coachman for \$12 a month. I pay mine \$35. Protection is for the poor laboring-man, I say, not for the wealthy, "Why, sir." continued my rich friend, "it

costs me personally \$7,000 a year to have protecion in the United States."

"In the first place, it is the luxuries of the

"How is that?" I asked.

rich that are taxed. My wife buys all her dresses at Worth's, in Paris. I pay 40 per cent. duty on them-about \$2,000 a year. My wines eigars, champagnes and Irish and Scotch whiskies cost me 60 per cent more than they would with free trade. These are luxuries for the rich. There is no duty on pork, flour, petatoes, paint or any necessity which I used to buy when I was poor. Our diamonds, porcelain, cut glass, gloves, silk stockings, yelvets and laces cost us 50 per cent. more with protection. When I was a laboring man I did not use diamonds and cut glass. Now, when I am rich, I eat Irish bacon, Swiss cheese, Russian caviare, French pate de foie gras, English Albert crackers, Westhalia hams. Scotch oatmeal and marmalade, sologna sansage, and drink Bavarian beer. They are luxuries, and I pay a big duty on hem. When I was a laboring man I escaped these duties. The poor man can plow a good furrow or lay a good stone wall without champagne or diamonds. His wife can make good outter or make a shirt without rich laces. His bread, and cheese, and meat come from America and he gets them cheaper than they do in England and Germany. The fact is," continued my rich friend, "the wealthy live on foreign luxuries and pay big duties, while the poor live on substantial American necessities which are not axed. One party now proposes to take off the tax on tobacco, the poor man's friend. If I were poor, I say, as I used to be, I'd vote for protecion on luxuries, but necessities should come in free, as they do now. In a word," continued my friend. 'a man wants protection to labor when he is poor and striving to get rich, but when he gets rich and is living on his interest money, then he wants free trade.

"But there are many rich politicians and wealthy editors who are continually telling our poor laboring men that free trade will not reduce their wages," I said. "Yes, and many ignorant laboring men will

believe them; but I say to these poor men now that the only difference between the poor mechanic in Germany who works for 50 cents per day and our thriving mechanic who earns \$2 a day in America is this same protective tariff. The rich don't need protection, but the poor laborers does need it, and the party that protects his labor and keeps up his high wages is his true friend. If I were a laboring man, as I once was, I would despise the demagogue or bad party which would reduce my wages and harm my

TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

A Celebrated Incident of the Time of Fugitive Slave Law. Christiana (Penn.) Letter in New York Times.

The citizens of this part of Lancaster county are making preparations for the celebration of an event that occurred here thirty-seven years ago, and which was of national prominence and importance, owing to the singular legal complication that followed it, the terrible tragedy that was part of it, and the fact that it involved the trial for high treason of the only person besides Aaron Burr that was ever placed on trial in this country on that charge.

There was no place in the United States forty years ago where the abolition feeling was so strong as it was among the Quakers of southern Lancaster and all parts of Chester and Delaware counties. The element predominated, and it was an open secret that runaway slaves were protected by the Quakers and helped on their way to safer localities in spite of the fugitive slave law and its severe penalties. On the other hand there was an organized band of desperadoes, led by men prominent in southern Lancaster, who, besides operating extensively robbers, carried on a profitable business, not only in capturing runaway slaves, who were constantly fleeing over the southern border of the State, and restoring them to their masters for the reward offered for them, but as kidnappers of negroes who were free residents of Pennsylvania. These kidnapped negroes the rang ran off over the Virginia, Maryland and Delaware borders and sold into slavery. The band of outlaws was called the "Gap Gang" by the general public, owing to their having their principal rendezvous at a place called the Gap. n this portion of Lancaster county, but the Quakers and negroes called them the "Bloodbound Gang." In many instances this gang went boldly to farms where native free negroes were working, and, on pretense of arresting them for some alleged crime, carried them off and they were never heard of again in the community. Amos Clemson, a man of excellent family connections, and the keeper of a famous inn, was the chief of the Gap Gang. His principal lieutenant was the notorious outlaw, Bill Blair. Among the leaders of the Quaker abolitionists in that community were Casper Hanway, a miller, and Elijah Lewis, a farmer. In the summer of 1851 four slaves belonging

to Col. Edward D. Gorsuch, a prominent citizen of Baltimore county. Maryland, ran away from their master's plantation, near Cockerville. It was shortly after the passage of the fugitiveslave law, and Colonel Gorsuch, having traced his slaves into Pennsylvania and located them as biding in the vicinity of Christiana, applied to United States Commissioner E. D. Ingraham for authority to reclaim and recapture the runaways under the provisions of the new law. Commissioner Ingraham issued warrants directed to H. H. Kline, of Lancaster, as United States marshal, for the apprehension of Noah Bailey, Nelson Ford, Joshua Hammond and George Hammond, the fugitives. Marshal Kline received the warrant on the 10th of teraber, 1851. It had been ascertained that the fugitives were at a public house kept by a negro named Parker, three miles from Christiana, in an isolated part of the valley. Colonel Gorsuch, his two sons-Dickerson and Joshua Gorsuch-and his nephew, Dr. Pearce, accompanied Marshal Kline and his posse. They eached Parker's at daybreak on the morning of Sept. 11. As they approached the house Colonel Gorsuch saw one of his slaves in a lane. The negro ran into Parker's house. Marshal Kline stepped inside the door and demanded the surrender of the runaways. An axe was thrown down stairs at him, and a shot fired from an upstairs window. Loud blasts were also sounded on horns from the upper windows. Almost immediately the marshal and those with him were surrounced by a hundred excited negroes, who had been lying in wait and, who poured from the surrounding corn-fields and woods, armed with guns, corn-cutters, and pitchforks. About the same time Casper Hanway, the Quaker miller, and Elijah Lewis, the Quaker farmer, came riding on borseback to the scene. Marshal Kline called upon Hanway and Lewis to aid him in executing his warrant or to quiet the negroes. Hanway and Lewis declined to interfere, and in the parley that followed Col. Gorsuch was riddled with shot by the infuriated negroes, and he fell to the ground. He was then attacked by the corn knives and pitchforks and his dead body terribly mutilated. His son Dickerson was badly wounded, and Dr. Pearce and

and carried to Christiana, and finally to his home in Maryland. It was months be wounded son recovered from his wounds.

Caspar Hanway, Elijah Lewis and fifty of sixty negroes were arrested and lodged in Lancaster jail. The United States authorities claimed sole jurisdiction in the case and the prisoners were handed over to them, but they were indicted for murder in Lancaster county. Hanway and Lewis were charged in the United States court with high treason, and Hanway's trial was called Nov. 19, 1851. The court was an extraordinary session, and its proceedings are a part of the country's history. It was pre-sided over by Justices Grier and Kane. But one other court in this country ever had a case of the kind, and that was the one before which Aaron Burr was tried. The counsel engaged in the case was chosen from the most brilliant and eminent lawyers of the day, nearly all of them with national reputations. Hanway's cousel was Thaddens Stevens, John M. Read, subsequently Judge of the Supreme Gourt of Pennsylvania; Theodore Cuyler and Joseph J. Lewis. The prosecution was represented by United States Senator James Cooper, Robert Brant, Attorney-general of Maryland; James R. Lud-low, United States District Attorney; George L. Ashmesd, and others of less note.

When the jury to try the case was being selected, among those called was "Simon Cam-eron, of Dauphin county." Simon Cameron responded to his name, but begged to be excused from serving on account of his ill health. He was excused. Another call was for the famous Philadelphian, Caleb Cope. He asked to be excused "because of his infirmities," and was excused. A strange feature of that calebrated case is that of the jury that was finally obtained—all strong, healthy men of middle age
—but one survives. Both judges are dead. Not one of the counsel engaged in the case survives. But Simon Cameron, still of Dauphin county. is alive and well and hearty, in spite of the ill health that incapacitated him for jury service in 1851, and Caleb Cope, whose infirmities prevented him from being one of the Hanway jurors, is still a hale and hearty citizen of Philadelphia, and almost a centenarian. The surviv-ing jurce of the Hanway trial is James M. Hop-

kins, an aged resident of Lancaster county. The trial occupied seventeen days. Among those who crowded into the court-room daily and gave encouragement to the prisoner was Lucretia Mott. The trial resulted in the acquittal of Hanway, his defense being that he had gone to the scene of the riot because he had been summoned by a neighbor, who told him that Bill Barr's gang of kidnappers were at Parker's try ing to carry off some negroes. He alarmed Eli jah Lewis, and they rode to Parker's to prevent the kidnapping if possible. The persons they found there were all strangers, and Hanway declined on conscientious grounds to help capture the alleged runaway slaves. He was unable to prevent the death of Colonel Gorsuch.

The acquittal of Hanway caused all other proceedings to cease, as it was impossible to identify any of the negroes who had been concerned in the riot and murder. Hanway is still living, og a resident of a Western Si coming celebration an effort will be made to have him present at the scene of that bloody night's work, thirty-seven years ago.

VASTNESS OF INDIA.

Country Teeming with Wealth of All Kinds -Its Enormous Population.

For eighty years at least writers have endeavored to bring home to Englishmen the vastness of India, but so far as can be perceived have failed. The Briton reads what they say, escriptions, but fails for all his labor to realize what India is-a continent large as Europe west of the Vistula and with 30,000,000 more people.

fuller of ancient nations, of great cities, of va-

rieties of civilization, of armies, nobilities,

priesthoods, organizations for every conceivable urpose from the spreading of a great religion own to systematic murder There are twice as many Bengalese as there are Frenchmen; the Hindostanees properly so called, outnumber the whites in the United States; the Mahrattas would fill Spain, the people of the Punish with Scinde are double the popu-

lation of Turkey, and I have named but four o

Everything is on the same bewildering scale. The fighting people of India, whose males are as big as ourselves, as brave as ourselves, and more regardless of death than ourselves, number at east 120,000,000, equal to Gibbon's calculation of the population of the Roman empire. There are 400,000 trained brown soldiers in native service, of whom we hear perhaps once in ten rears, and at least 2,000,000 men who think proper profession is arms. could, and of whom we in England never hear word. If the Russian conscription were applied in India, we should, without counting reserves or landwehr, or any force not summoned in time of peace, have 2,500,000 soldiers actually in parracks, with 700,000 recruits coming up every rear-a force with which not only Asia, but the world, might be subdued. There are tens of millions of prosperous peasants whose hoardings make of India the grand absorbent of the precious metals; tens of millions of peasants be side whose poverty fellahs, or Sicilians, or Connaught men are rich; millions of artisans, rang ing from the men who build palaces to the men who, nearly naked and almost without tools, de

the humblest work of the potter. Every occupation which exists in Europe exsts also in India. The industry of the vast continent never ceases, for India, with all her teeming multitudes, with a population it places packed beyond European precedent, imports nothing either to eat or drink, and, but for the Europeans, would import nothing whatever eave silver. Amid these varied masses, these 250,000,000 whose mere descriptions would fill columes, the tide of life flows as vigorously as

There is as much labor, as much contention as much ambition, as much crime, as much variety of careers, hopes, fears and hatreds. It is still possible to a money less Indian to become vizier of a dynasty older than history, or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hard cash is double that of the late Emperor William, or abbot of a monastery richer than Giastonbury ever was, owner of an estate that covers a county, head of a firm whose transacions may vie with those of the Barings or Bleichroders. One man, Jute Pershad by name, fed and transported the army which conquered

Personal Character of the Candidates

eneral Horace Porter, in the Epoch. The personal character of a President is of more importance than is generally supposed He is looked upon at home and abroad as the true representative of the Nation, and his personal character is supposed to be in a measure representative of the national character of the people. We have in the present canvass as striking a contrast in the two candidates as we have ever had in a presidential election. In referring to their records, we find that when the question of human slavery was the prominent one in the land, President Cleveland's voice was pever raised against that institution: when the absorbing issue was the war of the rebellion, he, though an able-bodied man, was not found amongst the number of those whose manhood carried them to the field voluntarily: and even when he became subject to the draft he purchased a substitute and preferred to sit quietly in the enjoyment of the blessings of a peace purchased by the blood of his fellow-cit zens. As a lawyer, he never attained a high rank in the estimation of members of that prolession, and left the practice of the law to accept the position of a county sheriff-an office it which no successful lawyer would consent to serve. His personal character, as known from accepted report, leaving out the exaggerations which may be attributed to partisan attacks, would certainly not place him in that rank of representative men in which the better citizens of the country would desire to be enrolled. If he had risen to the ability to give the country a satisfactory class of public officials and an honest reform of the civil service, other considerations might have been in a great measure overlooked, but all hopes in that direction have been grievously disappointed. On the other hand, General Harrison is a man of good lineage; he was bold and entspoken on the subject of human liberty, as opposed to human slavery. When the war broke out he abandoned his business and entered the army, and, by faithful service and conspicuous courage, rose to the rank of brigadier-general; he is acknowledged to be one of the leading lawyers his State; he served faithfully a term in the United States Senate, and his practical views there on the subject of civil-service reform have been the most emphatic that we have yet heard. During the riots which disturbed the peace of his State, he at once volunteered his services on the side of law and order, and has always been foremost in all acts required by good citizenship. Personally he is a dignified respectable, thinking, pious and conscientions gentleman. For years he has been an elder in the church, and his character throughout his entire life has been beyond reproach.

Looks That Way. Seston Herald,

According to the New York Tribune, 438 Reblicans have been dismissed from the service by the collector of that port, and in their place 733 Democrats have been appointed. This seems to show that it takes almost two Democrats to fill one Republican's boots.

Who Counted 'Em?

New York World. Dr. Talmage wants to make the people believe he is a bigger man than Harrison. He says he has shaken more than 50,000 hands during his